

Mr. BADGER, late editor of "Badger's Weekly Messenger," New York, is now confined as a lunatic in the Retreat Hospital at Hartford. Being desirous of engaging in his favorite employment of editing a paper, in his present abode, a subscription was got up to furnish him with the necessary materials for printing a paper, which is called the "Retreat Gazette." The following is copied from the second number:—

One of the inmates of our institution, who has had some experience in the fashionable sensations accompanying quite a smart paroxysm of intermittent fever, described the severity of his disease and its consequences in the following emphatic language:—

"The cold stage," he said, "was so violent as to shake off all the plastering of his room—the hot stage so intense, that the lath took fire, and he should certainly have perished in the flames, had not the profuse perspiration which followed, extinguished the fire, and saved himself and house from entire destruction."

Our Correspondent, "Free Trade," should furnish us with his name. The publication of the circumstances named by him might involve us in an unpleasant controversy, and throw upon us a responsibility we prefer not to incur, without a clearer knowledge of the subject of his communication. Will he call upon us?

PRODUCTIVE SHEEP. Some sheep of the Baked-breed, raised by Mr. Daniel Adcock, of Gilbertville, Oswego co. N. Y. were weighed on the 17th September, 1837, at his barn. Their weight was as follows: a three year old wether, 239 lbs.; do ewe, 136 lbs.; two year old buck, 224 lbs. The average weight of the fleece was eight pounds.

NEW YORK OUTDOPE. CYRUS BEMISS, Esq. of Barton State has in his flock of sheep a half blood Merino buck from which he has sheared the last four years 38 lbs. and 9 ounces of wool, as follows:—1st year, 9 lbs. 9 oz.; 2d year 9 lbs. 4 oz.; 3d year 9 lbs. 10 oz.; 4th year 10 lbs.

"GRAVE AND WEIGHTY MATTERS!"

To Rob the People of more than Nine Millions of Dollars!
To Issue Ten Millions of Government Silver Plasters!
To pay the eight dollars a day Congress man in Gold and Silver, and the eight dollars a month laborer, and the Revolutionary soldier, in Rags!
To invent a Sub-Treasury Scheme, by which the Spies of Government will be stationed all over the land!

These are the "grave and weighty matters" to consider which Mr. Van Buren enumerated Congress. Reader! what do you think of them?—Ohio Reg.

From the New York Times (Van Buren.)
Government and People.—Old fashioned republicanism, in this good country, considered that the government and the people were part and parcel of the same thing, that the Government was the People, or rather that the People was the Government—but a new light has sprung up, the government of the United States must be separated from the people, and the people must become independent of them, and emphatically their masters. Carry out the Sub-Treasury scheme and give into the keeping of the President and persons appointed by him, all the public money, and you make him the most powerful individual on earth, so that the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, would be a fool to him. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us look well to changes which will give great power to executive officers, and least of all "such change as this will bring us." Should the Sub-Treasury system be carried into effect at the present time of confusion and trouble, the probability is that more than half of the best men in New York would be destroyed. Many men are for destroying the employer, but how fatal to benefit the employed, we are yet to know.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Schooner Pennsylvania. The ship Amelia, Thompson, from New York, reports that on the 23d ult. in latitude 32 33, longitude 73, fell in with a vessel bottom up, on which were two men in a very exhausted state; they stated that it was the schooner Pennsylvania, of Saybrook, Williams; that she sailed from New York on the 10th ult. with 21 passengers, and that the crew consisted of six persons, including officers; that she was capsized on the night of the 10th after the passengers had retired to their berths. The captain and crew were on deck at the time, supposed to be immediately lost, as well as seven passengers drowned below; the remainder of them continued to survive floating about in the hold amongst the cargo, until the succeeding Monday, when two of them, Wilson and Dougherty, by great exertions effected their escape through the cabin and gained the bottom of the vessel; they could hear the cries of those below during the first day; but on the second they ceased.

In the hope of finding some of them alive, Captain T. sent the boat with tools to scuttle the vessel; they found one young man alive, but senseless, and shockingly bruised; the others were floating round, all dead. This man was taken on board the Amelia, where every thing was done to restore him to animation, but without effect, as he expired on the second day. Wilson and Dougherty are now on board the A. quite recovered.—Louisiana Ad.

TERIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT SURAT. The Bombay Gazette of the 3d of May, contains accounts of a destructive fire, which had destroyed three-fourths of Surat (comprising from 5000 to 6000 houses,) about 500 lives, and an immense quantity of property. The fire originated in the house of a Parsee, and was at first neglected, the neighbors refusing to allow water from their wells to extinguish it. The fire soon spread through the best part of Surat, raging with terrific fierceness till midnight on Tuesday, when it burned itself out, and left Surat one vast extended heap of ruins.—This ancient city, declining as it has been for years, and now nearly bereft of commerce, could not, it was feared, recover from the effects of this overwhelming calamity.

Revolution in New Mexico. The St. Louis Republican of Oct. 2, mentions the arrival at that place of a party of Santa Fe traders, who bring intelligence that a Revolution was effected at that place on the 8th of August—and the Governor, Don Alvaro Perez, with some of his principal officers were killed. A new government was established, and all was tranquil.

Horrible Decapitation. The Montreal Transcript of Thursday, contains an account of a horrible accident which befel a worthy man, a Canadian, named Edouard Beaulieu, on Tuesday afternoon at the Current St. Mary. He was assisting in raising the mast of some river craft; when by some means or other the resistance to Beaulieu's strength suddenly ceasing, he fell with his neck on the edge of the boat, and the piece of timber immediately following, fell between his head and his shoulder, severing the former from his body.

Dreadful Fire at Rochester, N. Y. On Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the hydraulic building owned by T. Kempshall, and occupied by J. Colby, and several others, and the whole building was soon in flames. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and a number of mills, and manufacturing establishments were destroyed—the total loss being estimated at from \$40,000—only \$5,000 of which were insured.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A quorum of both branches of the Legislature assembled at the capitol on Thursday last. Lieut. Gov. Camp called the Senate to order, 23 members being present, who took the oath of office. Rev. BULL W. SMITH, was elected Chaplain; NORMAN WILLIAMS was elected Secretary, and WILLIAM WESTON, Assistant Secretary.

The House was organized by choosing the Hon. Solomon Foote, of Rutland, Speaker pro tem. A canvassing committee was appointed on the part of the House to meet the committee from the Senate, appointed for the same purpose, who reported in Convention, the following statement of votes cast for State Officers.

For Governor.
Solomon Foote, 22,260 elected, 4522 majority.
William C. Bradley, 17,730
Scattering 8
Whole number of votes, 39,998
For Lieutenant Governor.
David M. Camp, 22,072 elected, 4458 majority.
John S. Pettibone 17,556
Scattering 28
Whole number of votes 39,656
For Treasurer.—[No election]
Augustus Clarke 18,453
Charles R. Cleaves 17,476
Norman Williams, 1,335
George T. Hodges, 686
Henry F. James 367
Luther Cross 369
Scattering 334
Whole number of votes 39,000

The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, and made choice of Mr. Foote.

Solomon Foote, 113
John Smith, 93
Andrew Tracy, 10
Mr. Foote briefly addressed the House.

A. L. MINER, was elected Clerk, JOHN L. BUCK, Assistant Clerk, and F. F. MERRILL, Engrossing Clerk.

In the Senate, on Friday, the following standing Committees were appointed by ballot.

On Finance.—Hammond, Steele, & Van Sicken.
On the Judiciary.—Briggs, Phelps, of Windham, and Converse.
On Claims.—Pierpont, Howe and Burton.
On Education.—Bell, Swift and Eaton.
On Agriculture.—Palmer, Ingalls and Jenness.
On Manufactures.—Miller, Waterman and Allen.
On Elections.—White, Cobb, and Foster.
On Taxes.—Briggs, Kinsman and Pierpont.
On Military Affairs.—Phelps, of Windsor, Lawrence and Edgerton.
On Roads and Canals.—Young, Ranney and Kinsman.
On Banks.—Porter, White and Howe.
On Land Taxes.—Smith, Swift and Heywood.

A communication was received, announcing the appointment of George B. Manser, Secretary of Civil Affairs.

Committee on Temperance Memorials.—Pierpont, White and Young.
In the House, Mr. Partridge introduced three resolutions, which were, on his motion, laid on the table, declaring that the resolution of 1785, granting 23,000 acres of land to Moore's charity school, ought to be repealed; that the occupants ought to have the privilege of purchasing the same at a fair price, and the proceeds to go to aiding and improving the militia of the State; and instructing the committee on education to report bills accordingly.

The two houses then went into joint assembly for the purpose of electing Secretary of State and Judges of the Supreme Court for the year ensuing. C. L. Knapp, (nominated by Mr. Fairbanks) 135
E. D. Barber, (nominated by Mr. Field) 109
Scattering 2
Charles K. Williams, Chief Justice; Stephen Rye, 1st Assistant, Samuel S. Phelps, 2d do. Jacob Collamer, 3d do. Isaac F. Redfield, 4th do. elected without opposition.

The Speaker of the House announced the Committee on Elections—Allen of Irasburgh, Needham, Cory, Helden, Field of Benson, Raymond, Boynton.

Mr. Manser, Secretary of the Governor, presented the Annual Message of the Governor.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

UNDER the peculiarly embarrassing circumstances which have been operating upon the currency and business of the country for a few months past, it may have been expected, and by some it has been deemed my duty to have convened the Legislature in special session. My attention has been directed to the subject with anxious solicitude, and could I have come to the conclusion, that any act of the Legislature would have afforded relief to our citizens, from the evils consequent upon the deranged state of the currency, equivalent to the trouble and expense of an extra session, I should have cheerfully assumed the responsibility of adopting that measure. But believing the unwise and unauthorized measures of the late executive of the General Government to have been the primary cause of producing the disastrous state of our monetary affairs, I could not flatter myself that any state legislation would cure the evil, or restore to us that safe, sound and convenient currency we had before enjoyed. To the General Government we must look for a remedy commensurate with the evil.

The citizens of our own state have suffered, as yet, perhaps less, than those of our sister states, still the business and credit of the country have received a shock, whose effects, if not averted by some measures of the General Government calculated to restore confidence in community, must result in consequences most destructive to the industry, enterprise and prosperity of our fellow-citizens. Our habits and commercial intercourse are such, that any attempt to transact the business of the country through the agency of the precious metals alone, would tend to unsettle and destroy the present relative value of property, and paralyze many of the great interests of the nation.

The several banks in this state, have, it is believed, rendered themselves liable to a forfeiture of their charters, by their suspension of specie payments. That measure, under the then existing circumstances was, perhaps, the only alternative which a prudent regard to the interests of community could dictate. It was approved by the wise and considerate of all parties.

The question of legalizing this act of the banks, is one of intense interest to our whole people, and I trust it will be met, discussed and disposed of with all the wisdom, prudence and moderation to which, from its importance, it is entitled. The motive of the legislature in chartering these institutions was the promotion of the public good, and if any legislation upon the subject should be deemed expedient at this time, the interest and safety of community should be kept steadily in view.

A rigid enforcement of the penalties provided in the act regulating the chartering of banks, would, doubtless, increase the difficulties of an already suffering people. It would destroy, for all general and beneficial purposes, a circulating medium, to which an uniform value is attached, and although this medium may be somewhat depreciated below the precious metals, still, it is one with which, by common consent the indebtedness of individuals is discharged and the business of the country transacted.

Although the banks may have been led by the circumstances which preceded the suspension of specie payments throughout our country, to depart from what is considered by the undersigned, to proper and legitimate business of banks, and to make loans for purposes which ought always to be accomplished with real capital, and thereby lessened their ability to afford relief in time of pressure; yet,

since the suspension, it is hoped that they have been steadily engaged, so far as a due regard to the wants and exigencies of the community would permit, in placing themselves in a situation to resume specie payments simultaneously with the banks in adjoining states. In this crisis great reliance has been placed upon the forbearance of our patriotic fellow-citizens, and it is a source of peculiar gratification to say, that thus far my expectations have been fully realized.

The past season has been marked as one not only of a peculiarly disastrous character, as it relates to the derangement of the currency, and the effects of that derangement upon all the great interests of the country, but it has presented the novel spectacle of a people whose pursuits are mainly agricultural, depending upon foreign nations not only for the products of manufacture, and the mechanic arts, but for bread. This state of things ought not to be. The lesson will be duly appreciated by a discerning people. It admonishes to economy in our public, and industry and frugality in our private affairs.

No community exclusively of an agricultural character, can maintain that independence and high standing, which are essential to the enjoyment of happiness. A dependence upon foreign nations for the necessities of life, is derogatory to a free and intelligent people; and withal has, in times of national difficulties, a demoralizing tendency, which by the wise and provident legislator will be foreseen and guarded against. Considerations of this character fully justify the policy heretofore pursued by our national government in promoting and encouraging, while in its infancy, the mechanical and manufacturing skill of our country, and continue to demand its fostering care. Efficient protection and encouragement it is true, belong to the general government; still as freemen, as members of the great national family, it is our right, our duty to express our convictions on the subject.

It will be recollected that a revision of our militia laws was earnestly urged upon the consideration of the last legislature. Another year's experience must have served to convince, if any thing were wanting, all whose attention has been drawn to the subject, of their utter inefficiency to secure the objects they were designed to accomplish. Although I am gratified in being able to say that there are some honorable exceptions; yet upon the whole, it is believed, subordination and discipline have been upon the retrograde for several years past. Are not our militia laws wrong in principle? If those patriots and benefactors who laid the foundations for our free institutions were not mistaken when they said, "A well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free state," no good reason can be urged why the burthens and expenses of the system should not reach every individual, by whom the benefits of the system are enjoyed.

The exemption of the polls of those enrolled in the militia from a portion of the annual taxes, is scarcely an equivalent for keeping in their possession and in repair, the arms and equipments required by law; consequently all the time spent in obtaining that instruction and organization necessary to render the militia efficient, is an unjust tax levied upon those individuals who cannot, through favoritism or some other means, obtain a discharge from enrollment. The effect of this manifest injustice in the operation of our laws, has been greatly to increase the number of exemptions, and to render those who could not obtain discharges, impatient and dissatisfied under the restraints and burthens to which they were subjected.

Another evil which is deemed subversive of discipline and good order among our militia, is the manner now provided by law for the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the same, and the collection of fines for delinquencies. Should all questions of this nature be referred to a board composed of commissioned officers, detailed for that service from each regiment or brigade, to whom all delinquencies should be reported by the several commanders of companies, it would secure a uniformity in decisions, which is very desirable.

The law of the last session authorizing the executive to procure the mounting of several pieces of ordnance, for distribution to newly organized companies of artillery, has not been complied with. It was ascertained that two companies, to whom cannon and apparatus were distributed under the law of 1837, had some time since been disbanded, and consequently, the pieces and apparatus were liable to go to decay, not being in the care or custody of any person feeling an interest in their preservation. Orders have been given to the companies recently raised in Stow and Morris town, to take possession of those pieces.

Information has been received from the officer in command at the United States Arsenal at Vergennes, that the arms belonging to this state, deposited there, are in bad condition, and beginning to corrode.—That being the case, economy would dictate a small appropriation to enable the Quarter Master General to have them examined, cleaned, and put in a good state for preservation.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, passed at its last session, requesting me to procure an estimate of the probable expense of a geological and topographical survey of the State, I have addressed several scientific gentlemen upon the subject, the result of which correspondence will be laid before you at a proper time.

Accident and the unaided enterprise of individuals, have developed many sources of wealth, in the mineral treasures of our mountains.

From what has been already brought to light by these means, we are fully warranted in presuming, that, if the aids of science should be brought to bear upon the subject, under the patronage of the State, and a thorough examination were had, with a view to its practical utility, important discoveries would be made, highly beneficial to the State. A spirit of scientific research would take the place of pretended knowledge in the art of searching for valuable mineral substances, and our citizens saved from the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. Surveys of a similar character have been prosecuted in several of the neighboring States, and are believed to have produced the most satisfactory results.

This is an object intimately connected with the prosperity and best interests of this State, and it is recommended that measures be taken for its early accomplishment. If the consequences should be such as are anticipated, it could not fail of affording profitable employment to many of our worthy citizens, who would otherwise leave the soil of their birth, to people the more fertile regions of the West.

The advantages of a topographical survey of the State, may not, to a superficial observer, be very apparent, still the time is not distant, when the importance of the measure will be duly appreciated. The state of science calls for it, and its importance for practical purposes cannot be too highly valued. It would afford useful data in the location and survey of rail roads and canals, and if entered upon and prosecuted in the only manner in which a work of this kind should be done, would be productive of great public utility.

In accordance with an act appropriating the sum therein mentioned for making certain surveys, I appointed, early in January last, John C. Holbrook Esq. of Brattleboro', and Erasmus Fairbanks, Esq. of Hon. David M. Camp was appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fairbanks. The survey is understood to have been completed, and a report of the proceedings of the commissioners under the act will probably be transmitted for the information of the General Assembly during the present session.

Under the joint resolution requesting the Executive to exchange copies of the judicial decisions of this for those of each of the other States, I have caused to be transmitted to the executive authorities of the several states a part of the volumes of the Vermont Reports, and solicited an exchange. The favor will doubtless be reciprocated whenever their legislatures shall be in session.

During the recess of the legislature, I have re-

ceived communications from several of our sister states, which will be laid before you at an early day.

It became my duty, by an act of the last session of the General Assembly, to appoint some suitable person, to superintend the completion of the State House. In compliance therewith, I appointed A. B. Young, Esq., who had been employed as architect from the commencement of the building, whose report, when received, will be communicated to the General Assembly. It may be thought necessary to retain Mr. Young the whole, or a part of the next season, to complete the building and its enclosures, and to carry out and perfect the original design.—The building when thus completed, will prove a source of lasting credit to the taste and skill of the architect, and be highly creditable to our State.

I would respectfully refer you to my annual message to the last legislature, for some suggestions which I deem highly important to the prosperity and usefulness of our common schools; they are the medium through which we reach the minds, and form the morals of the rising generation. Vermont has been liberal in providing the pecuniary means for the advancement of the interests of education; and it is due to ourselves and to posterity, that a wise and efficient application of those means should be made.

Other subjects may be presented for your consideration, demanding legislative action.

Confiding in your wisdom and prudence, I can promise a cordial co-operation, in whatever may tend to promote the prosperity of our State, or add to the security and happiness of its citizens. Convinced, as I am, that in a government depending upon the moral power of the people, the best claim to support, is insured, by a faithful performance of duty, I take this occasion to express to my fellow citizens, through you, the deep sense entertained of the importance of the trust committed to me, and to tender to them my grateful and respectful acknowledgements for their repeated kindness and partiality.

SILAS H. JENISON.
Montpelier, Oct. 13, 1837.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.
In the Senate, Mr. Phelps of Windsor, introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty on the raising of wheat. Passed.

Memorials relating to the sale of ardent spirits, were presented, of inhabitants of Westfield, Townsend, Springfield and Bennington, referred to the select committee on Temperance.

Mr. Cobb introduced a bill repealing the act relating to bank Commissioners and bank Inspectors. Read first and second times and referred to the Committee on Banks.

In the House, the chair announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Dowey, Adams of Grand Isle, Bradley of Burlington, Townsend, Hapgood.
Of Claims.—Messrs. Dillingham, Chittenden of Orwell, Crowley, Briggs, Parker of Bradford.

On Banks.—Messrs. Fullam, Elliot, Tildon, Richmond, Stevens of Essex.
Judiciary.—Messrs. Tracy, Smith of St. A., Kittredge, Peck, Hopkins.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Partridge, Hazeltine, Wood of Springfield, May, Brigham.
On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Fairbanks, Hewett of Pufflet, Rich of Shoreham, Keith, Bucklin.

On Insolvency.—Messrs. Needham, Field of Wilmington, French of Williston, Goodrich of Alburgh, Allen of Westminster.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Harvey, Smith of Clarendon, Adams of Westhaven, Bullock, Bloomer.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Seymour, Baker, Lawrence, Moulton, McMillan.
Land Tax Committee.—Messrs. Vilas, Moore of Newport, Schoff, Webster, Benoit.

General Committee.—Messrs. Brown of Worcester, Hober, Burgess, Faulham, Ashby, Clark of Addison, Stevens of Newbury, Hewett of Charlotte, Buck, Dee, Harmon, Fisk, Howe of Lunenburg, Butler.

On Education.—Messrs. Brewster, Colby, Paul, Corey, Ames.

Select Committee on the Grand List.—Messrs. Field of Wilmington, Fullam, Allen of Irasburgh.
The Senate came in and the joint assembly proceeded to ballot for State Treasurer. Senator Ingalls nominated Charles R. Cleaves, Senator Phelps nominated Norman Williams, and Mr. Brown of Worcester, nominated Augustus Clarke.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Charles R. Cleaves	103	106	107	108	110
Augustus Clarke	91	87	79	58	35
Norman Williams	63	57	63	82	103
Allen Gardner	1	1	2	2	2
C. L. Cleaves	1				
Charles Williams					

Norman Williams, 112
C. R. Cleaves, 111
Augustus Clarke, 21
Allen Gardner, 1

Whereupon NORMAN WILLIAMS, Esq., was declared duly elected.

LAUGHABLE. Mr. Wise presented to the House a memorial signed by ladies in Fairfax County, Va. praying that Congress would make an appropriation to purchase husbands for the lady-abolitionists of the North!

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. There are two dogs in Montgomery county, N. C. of whom this fact is related. They had been hunted together after deer, for several years; at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running, however, after it healed. But his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg of his companions. For the truth of this, we vouch Dr. Montgomery, John C. Atkins, and half a dozen highly respectable gentlemen about Lawrenceville.—Salsbury Watchman.

At the last dates from London, the 15th of August, money was so plentiful, that it could be obtained on the stock exchange, "at from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum." With what admirable justice Mr. Van Buren draws a parallel between the financial condition of this country and that of great Britain!

Such of our Van Buren friends, as are fond of illuminations, big guns and barbecues, are advised to come over and join the whigs, forthwith. There will never again be such a thing as a Van Buren barbecue in this world.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Oct. 9, 1837.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 1125 Beef Cattle, 950 Stores, 5500 Sheep, and 800 Swine.

PRICES.

PORKS.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick, at about the prices of two last weeks; we quote extra at 650 a 675; first quality 575 a 625; second quality 550 a 590; third quality 44 a 45.

BUTTERING CATTLE.—A much smaller number of Cattle for the season have as yet come to market, and a few lots only have been taken exclusively for barrelling; we are hardly warranted in giving the following prices, viz: Muzz 5 25; No 1, 4 50.

STOKES.—Yearlings 57 a 10; two year old 518 a 20; three year old 518 a 25.

SHEEP.—Sales were made at rather better prices; lots were taken at 133, 162, 175; 192, 2, 2 17, 2 42, and 33.

MARRIAGES.

In Montpelier, 4th inst. Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, one of the Editors and Proprietor of the Vermont Patriot, to Miss FANNY H. SILVER, daughter of Isaiah Silver, Esq.
In Chelsea, Mr. John Willson, of Williamstown, to Miss Polly Quimby, of C.
In Montpelier, J. A. Vail, Esq. to Miss Abby Langdon; Charles Merritt to Miss Betsey Parker.

DEATHS.

In this town, Oct. 8, Miss NANCY SARRORN, aged 51—supported through a long sickness by the consolations of the religion she had professed and adored. Printers in Ohio and N. H. are requested to Com.
In Canterbury, N. H. Capt. Samuel Gilman, aged 31; widow Hannah Bachelier, aged 90.
In Worcester, of consumption, Mary W. daughter of Samuel Andrews, aged 17.

Woolson's Patent Cooking Stoves—for Sale.

THE subscribers have, and intend to keep constantly on hand, WOOLSON'S highly approved COOKING STOVES, of four different sizes. ALSO, STOVE PIPE. PADDOCK & HOUGHTON.
Lyndon, Oct. 15, 1837. 11—d

A Great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TAVERN STAND, consisting of buildings, new, convenient, and finished in the most superior style. Connected with which is an acre and a half of land, in a state of high cultivation. To those who are acquainted with the place, the business, &c. this stand needs no recommendation. It is situated in the middle of the town of Concord, where all the public business of the town is transacted—on the stage road leading from Burlington to Guildhall—in the largest town in the County. It possesses many advantages above other taverns, inasmuch as it is so situated, that the Stage dines at this place four times a week, and affords a good chance for taking boarders, from the Academical School, situated very near.
Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Liberal credit will be given if preferred. BRIGHAM PIKE.
Concord, Vt. October 6, 1837. 11—8w

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 5th of October, a two year old bay COLT, black mane and tail. The owner is requested to take it away, and pay charges. BLAKE POWERS.
Waterford, Oct. 15, 1837. 11—d

Books.

THE subscribers have for sale a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS: among which are the following—Adams', Smith's, Butler's, Welch's and Parley's Arithmetic; Olney's, Parley's, Woodbridge's and Willard's large Geography; Allen's, and Smith's Geography; Playfair's Euclid; Worcester's History; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of Geography; Blake's Astronomy; Grand's Geometry; Political Class Book; Smith's Grammar; National Reader; Classical Book; Porter's Rhetorical do; Young Ladies Class Book; Classical Speaker; Blair's Rhetoric; History U. S. do in French; French Reader; French Grammar; Le Brun's Telemeque; History of Louis XV. in French; do Charles XII; Cicero's Oration, &c. &c. Also, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS: among which are the following—Mothers Book; The Mother at Home; Child at Home; Mother's Friend; Letters to the Young; Six months in a Convent; Mamma—a Prize Essay; Church members Guide; Hawes' Lectures to Young Men; Memoirs of Mrs. Jackson; do of Bernard Taylor; Buck's Dictionary; Malcom's Bible do; History of Marys; Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature; Baskwell's Introduction to Geography, with Professor Stillman's Appendix; Large and Small Bibles; Watts's and Select Hymns; Tale Books, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

SHEED & JEWETT.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 25, 1837. 8—d

Read and Understand.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Lyndon and vicinity, that having recovered his health sufficiently, he will re-commence the

Tailoring Business, at his old stand in Lyndon Corner. He solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes, from his long acquaintance with the business, to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. ABIAHAR KENDALL.
Lyndon Corner, Oct. 3, 1837. 10 4w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Notes or book accounts of more than two years standing, are respectfully requested to make payment by the fifteenth of November next, or they will find the demands in the hands of David Hibbard Jr., Esq., for collection. No mistake. BRIGHAM PIKE.
Concord, Oct. 5, 1837. 10 6w

Stray Mare.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 4th inst. a dark sorrel MARE, supposed to be eight or ten years old, white stripes on the nose, star in the forehead, and switch tail. The owner of said Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SOMERS GOODELL.
Barnet, (Passumpsic Village,) Sept. 4, 1837. 9—3w

To Physicians.

A FULL and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, at the lowest prices. Orders by stage or otherwise, promptly attended to. HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—7

Boots and Shoes.

GEORGE C. BARNEY begs leave to tender his acknowledgements to the Public for past favors and to inform them that he continues to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

at his old stand, where he has on hand and intends keeping, a constant supply of all articles in his line, warranted to be made of the first rate stock, and of course to do good service.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his stock under the assurance that his prices are moderate and the smallest favors will be thankfully received.

N. B. The subscriber has been waiting long to exchange a few old notes and accounts for cash &c but has waited in vain—Therefore Greeting will come unwares—look out.
GEO. C. BARNEY.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Aug. 12, 1837. 2—d

Notice.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. John Lock, about the last of July, a black MARE, four years old, wearing a yoke, and had no shoes on. Whoever will give information where said mare can be found, shall receive a suitable reward. JOHN F. WHITTLE.
Irasburgh, Vt. 9—4w